BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXIII.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1823. [NUMBER 1616.

It has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT Thursday next, the 21st Instant, being a Hindoo HOLYDAY, the Cocoanay, no business will be transacted at the General Treasury.

J. BEST,
Sub-Treasurer.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
GENERAL TREASURY,
15th August 1823.

Advertisement.

BY virtue of a writ of Execution issued from the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder in the cause of JAMES GAHORNE REMINGTON, JAMES HENRY CRAWFORD, and OTHERS carrying on Trade and business, in Co partnership at Bombay under the firm of Messrs. REMINGTON CRAWFORD and Co. *Plaintiffs* against CHRISTOPHER BROWN BOYCE *Defendant*, I hereby require all persons indebted to the said CHRISOPHER BROWN BOYCE forthwith to pay the amount of their Debts or me or I shall give instructions to my solicitor to proceed against them in the Recorder's Court.

HENRY GRAY,
Late Sheriff of Bombay.

BOMBAY,
2nd August 1823.

Advertisement.

On MONDAY the 18th Instant,
AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON
WILL BE SOLD,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT THE
MILITARY STORES
NEAR THE
TOWN BARRACKS,
Sundry unserviceable Condemned
BARRACK STORES,
BELONGING TO THE
HONORABLE COMPANY,

A LIST whereof may be seen at this Office.

The Lots to be paid for and carried away immediately, or resold at the risk of the first purchaser.

W. MORISON,
Barrack Master.

BOMBAY,
BARRACK MASTER'S OFFICE,
12th August 1823.

By Order of the Military Board.
P. FEARON,
Sec. & Acct. Military Board.

MILITARY BOARD'S OFFICE,
13th August 1823.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY next the 18th Instant,
AT THEIR ROOMS,

SUNDRY Articles of Household Furniture, Glass, Queen's, and China Ware; Wearing apparel, being quite new; and a few Lots of Brass Ware &c. &c.

ALSO

19 Casks of Salt Provision on account of the Shippers.

Bombay, 16*th August* 1823.

FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
AT
KEMPT AND CO's.
AUCTION ROOM
A FEW MEDICAL AND OTHER
BOOKS.

Bombay, 6*th August* 1823.

THE SALE
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
IN No. 8
HENSHAW'S
BUILDING,
WILL BE CONTINUED
On TUESDAY next the 19th Instant,
AT 11 O'CLOCK
In the forenoon.

THE articles to be sold are, Milroy's Sadlery, with a number of spare articles in that line; beautiful imitations of Cachmere Shawls; flannel; perfumery, and medicines; Lace Veils, Scarfs &c. several articles of fashionable Jewellery; Gold and Silver Watches, two handsomely ornamented Dirks and a variety of other articles recently imported.

Terms "Cash" and the articles to be taken away immediately.

Bombay, 16*th August* 1823.

KEMPT AND CO.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY the 20th Instant,
TO CLOSE SEVERAL ACCOUNTS

3 PIPES
OF
BRONTI
MADEIRA,
A
QUANTITY
OF
FLANNEL
IN CONVENIENT LOTS,
EUROPE
SHAWLS,
GREEN WOOLLEN
TABLE
COVERS
A CHEST OF
CUTLERY,
AN ASSORTMENT
OF
GLASS,
AND A PAIR
OF
HANDSOME
SIX LIGHT
CHANDELIERS
WITH PLATED MOUNTINGS.

Bombay, 16*th August* 1823.

KEMPT & CO.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On SATURDAY the 30th Instant

A VALUABLE Collection of Engravings plain and coloured, many of them after Morland in very superior style.

AND

Several copies of the New Novel "Valperga," or the life and Adventures of Castruccio Prince of Lucca, by the Author of Frankstein; published on the 19th of February 1823, with a variety of Class, and other Books for Schools.

Catalogues of the above now in the Press.

Bombay, 9*th August* 1823.

FOR SALE
AT THE COURIER OFFICE.

BLANK Forms of Interest Bonds, Powers of Attorney, Respondentia Bonds on Goods, Do. on Block, Policies of Insurance on Goods, Do. on Block Bills of Lading.

FOR SALE
AT
FRAMJEE COWASJEE'S
OFFICE,
A FEW
WHOLE AND HALF CHESTS
OF
CARBONELL'S
CLARET
LATELY IMPORTED
PER
EUPHRATES,
AT 45 RS. PER DOZEN
"Terms Cash."

AND ALSO,
AN ASSORTMENT
OF
PATENT CHAIN
CABLES
WITH APPARATUS,
FOR
VESSELS
FROM 30 TO 700 TONS
MEASUREMENT.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO THE SAME PERSON.

Bombay, 16*th August* 1823.

Advertisement.

CAPTAIN HOUGH'S CASE BOOK OF GENERAL, &c.
COURTS MARTIAL.

THE COMPILER is revising and correcting the above Work with the intention of printing a Second Edition.

The Work has been approved of at the E. I. House, and the Second Edition will be dedicated to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors—THE COMPILER requests those Subscribing will send their names to the Agents without delay, authorizing them to pay for their Copies on delivery, and begging them to communicate the same to MESSRS. FORBES & CO. at *Bombay*, to MESSRS. BINNY & CO. at *Madras*, and MESSRS. PALMER & CO. at *Calcutta*, accordingly as their Agents may reside.

The price will not exceed 25 Shillings per Copy, bound in Law Calf.—THE COMPILER has no intention of deriving any profit from the Work.

Bombay, 6*th August* 1823.

تحفۂ القستان

FOR SALE
THE
TUHFA-E ELPHINSTONE,
OR
A GRAMMAR
OF THE
Hindustani Language,
BY
Mahomed Ibrahim Makbah,
MUNSHI;
Interpreter to the Hon'ble Court of Recorder.
REVISED BY
MAJOR KENNEDY,
PRICE 10 Rs.
Apply to PANDOORANG
Head Purvoe at the Cou[illegible]

Burjorjee Framjee & Limjee Dadabhoy,

MOST respectfully beg to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Presidency that on Wednesday next they will expose for Sale in the Godown No. 6 of Henshaw's buildings, opposite to Hormajee Bomanjee's Screws, the following Goods recently imported, namely,

Millinery, consisting of Flowers, wreaths, feathers, Gown trimmings, worked Muslin flounces, ribbons, sarcenets, satins, pins, needles, thread, bobbins, tape, lace, shawls, Ladies shoes, children's Caps &c.

Perfumery, consisting of best double distilled Lavender water, Milk of Roses, Essence of Peppermint, Smelling Salts, Essence of Jamaica Ginger, Turlingtons balsam, Huile Antique á la Rose, Eau de Luce, Macassar and Russia Oil, Pomade divine, Dressing and other Combs and Brushes of all Sorts.

Gentlemen's Superfine black beaver Hats, a general assortment of Hosiery and Stationary, Ladies Dressing Glasses with Mahogany Stands and Drawers, Sliding Do. and elegant pier Glasses of different sizes.

A beautiful percussion single barrel Gun in Mahogany case by William Parker, a few books consisting of the Loves of the Angels and other new publications.

ALSO

a handsome new Bengal Buggy with shifting shafts, and pole for use as a Curricle, a Europe Buggy harness and Whips.

Bombay, 16*th August* 1823.

Advertisement.

MRS. MARGARET REEL begs leave to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen, that she has, from the 1st day of April last, entered into partnership with NARRON BHOWANYDASS, Hindoo, and that the business heretofore carried on by her individually in this place will henceforward be conducted under the name or firm of MARGARET REEL & Co's. BAKERY, and she trusts that they shall be found to merit the continuance of that support with which she herself has been invariably favoured.

Bombay, 15*th August* 1823.

Messrs. Gilder, de Souza and Co.

HAVE for sale on Commission the following WINES from Messrs. T. P. T. W. GRIFFITHS.

Vin de Grave in bottles.
Sherry,....." ditto.
Claret,....." ditto.
Barsac,....." ditto.
Brandy, (by Gallon)

APPLY TO MR. A. DE SOUZA IN NISBETT LANE.

They have also for sale 2 double barrelled Guns in a case complete by JOSEPH MANTON, likewise a few handsome Pictures, Ladies' dressing cases &c.

Bombay, 8*th August* 1823.

A CARD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT VENCAJEE MERJEE, and ARDASEER FRAMJEE having retired from the firm of HORMARJEE BHICCAJEE and CO. the Partnership heretofore subsisting between them is this day dissolved; and the business will be henceforth conducted by Hormarjee Bhiccajee himself, under the firm of HORMARJEE BHICCAJEE and CO.

Bombay, 16*th August* 1823.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT Probate of the last Will & Testament of FREDERICK FAITHFUL, Esquire, late a Captain in the Bombay Marine service, has been granted by the Court of Recorder to JAMES JEREMIAH ROBINSON and GEORGE [illegible]NT of the same service, Esquires,

Advertisement.

ALL person or persons intending to become Purchasers from, or to contract with MOROBA GUNPUTJEE, DADOBA MOROJEE, & GUNPUT MOROJEE Purvoe, or any of either of them for the purchase and Sale or Mortgage of any Houses, Lands, Gardens, Hills, Darts, and Batty fields, situate on the Island of Bombay, are hereby apprized that HURRYCHUND MOROJEE Purvoe claims Interest thereon as a Member of this joint and undivided family, and if after this notice, any one contracts for the purchase or Mortgage of any part of such Property, it will be at his, or their peril, as the very Property is now the subject of an equity suit between the above Parties in the Recorder's Court of Bombay.—Dated 15th August 1823.

જાહેર•ખબર

એવીને•પરભુ•મોકુબા•ગંણપતજી•તથા•દાદુબા•મોકુજી•તથા•ગંણપત•મોકુજી•એટલે પાશેથી•અથવ•એમાંથી•કોઇ•એક•પાશેથી•શ્રી•ચુંબજી•ધે•ધરે•તથા•જમીન•તથા•ઇ•તથા•કુંગર•તથા•વાડીઓ•તથા•ખેતરો•તે•જે•ઠોજ•ખરીદ•કરશે•અથવા•કરેણે•રાખશે•તેહુને•જાહેર•કરીએયજે•અમો•એકકા•છકએ•નુદ•નથી•મઠે•ઉપર•લખેલી•મીલકતમાં•મારે•કાંઇપણ•એવો•કરીચંદ•મોકુજી•દાવો•કરેછે•તે•શાકુબ•એ•જ•કર•ખબર•આપા•પડી•જેથી•ઉપર•લખેલી મીલકત•અથવા•તેમાંથી•કઈ•મીલકત•કે જ•અથવા•કરેણે•લેશે•તે•ધણીને•નુકશાન•થાશે•કાંએજે•ઉપર•લખેલી•મીલકત•બાબત•એ•ઓની•શાથે•ઠમારે•શ્રી•ચુંબજની•જકવીટી•શએડ•રીકારડર•ઠોરટ•મધે•કર ઓ•ચાનોજ—ત રીખ ૧૫ અ ૨૬૮•શને ૧૮૨૩ અંદારજી *

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT all persons having claims or demands on WILLIAM ERSKINE Esquire, late Master in Equity and Clerk of the small Causes in the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, are requested to prefer the same for examination and settlement to Mr. WILLIAM ASHBURNER MORGAN, Solicitor, at his office in the Fort, between the hours of ten and four of Tuesday next the 5th of August or on any following Tuesday between the same hours.

The Claims will be registered as given into Mr. MORGAN, and will be settled with as little delay as practicable, as they stand on the said Register.

Bombay, 29th July 1823.

જાહેર•ખબર

ખબર•કીઆંથી•આ પ્રમાણે

મીકાતર•એરશકીન•શાકુબ•જે•શ્રી•ચુંબજી નાં•નંમદાર•રીકારડર•ઠોરટ•મધે•જકુબટી શાજડને•માકાતર•હતો•તથા•નાંધલા•કજીઆ•ઠોરટને•નેતો•હતે•તે•શાકુબ•ઉપર એ•ઓકદા•બાબત•શરવે•લોકોને•અરજ•કરેચજે•જેકોઇ નો•એ•શાકુબ•ઉપર•દાવો અગર•કોકણ•કે એતે•તે•ધરીએ•મીકાતર થીકીઅમ•આશબરનર•મારગીન•શાકુબ•ઠો રટનો•વકીલછે•તેની•કચેરીમાં•શ્રી•ઠોતમાં અવતા•મંગલવારે•તારીખ ૫ મી•આગશટ ને•દીને•અથવા•૬ •મંગલવારે•કલાક ૧૦ થી કે•૧લાક ૪ સુધી•એ•દાવાઓ•તપાશવા•શ•તથ•મંડીવાલવા•શાકુ•લાવીને•દેખાડે જે•દાવ ઓ•મીકાતર•મારગીન•શાકુબ•નોધરે•અને•નેદેખા•પછે•તાકીદથી•જેમ•ઇની•આવશે•તેમ•મંડીવાલશે•અને•નોધે આ•પરનાણે•એક•પકી•એક•ચુકવશે *

ત.રીખ ૨૮ મી•જુલાઇ ૧૮૨૩

श्री

चाजीर् चेपरछेतों

चा मजकुर वाची घोमज्या मण्या चे ब्रेडताचा म मर्छेता त्या ना ठेघपर या प्रश्नाचा उपर ब्रेह्मंछ वर्ष प्रजीतोंचे ज्याछिन्याचा या ना ठेघपर घप कच्छप चेंपे वछ्या ७ मेलजर्छ ईश्न छ०घर्पर मगे म ब्रेडताचा पत्रीश याचेघमीतं त ब्रेवमछ्यें मंगश्पजी तागीछ ६ वगष्ट प जीश्रे घर मंगश्पजी पर्ें १० पाछीश पर्ें ४ छ्छेति ठेतपे त पाजपयामजीतां प मडुपपन्नपया मजीतां वणुप घछेपपे

ठेतपे मेलजर मगें ना ठेघ ठेछ म ठेवीश वणी उछीभ्यांपंतर त्पजी त ज्याप्रमपे छेईश त्याप्रमपे मडु म पश्तीश वणी उछीभ्याप्रमपे छे प्रमगें ठेश मडुप पश्तीश तागीछे २७ जीश्रर् ७प १८२३

Advertisement.

RECORDER'S COURT.

Ecclesiastical SIDE.

In the Goods of JOSEPH FERN, late a Serjeant in the Military service of the Hon'ble United East India Company at Bombay, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT Application hath been this day made to the Hon'ble the Court of Recorder, that Letters of Administration in the above Goods may be granted to JOSEPH FERN the eldest Son of the said deceased, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

W. A. & E. C. MORGAN,
PROCTORS.

BOMBAY,
August 13th 1823.

Advertisement.

RECORDER'S COURT.

ECC. SIDE.

In the Matter of the Will of HURRUCKCHUND PURSHOTUM, *otherwise called* HURKA PURSHOTUM, *late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.*

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of the said deceased HURRUCKCHUND PURSHOTUM, having been granted, by the Honorable the Court of Recorder of Bombay to NATHOOVARJEE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, the grand Son of the said deceased, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

W. A. & E. C. MORGAN,
PROCTORS.

BOMBAY,
August 13th 1823.

જાહેર•ખબર

શ્રી•ચુંબજવાલા•કીનકુ•રેવાશી•મરનાર કરસંચંદ•પરશોતમ•એને•લોકો•કરખા•પરશોતમ•કેતા•હતા•તે•ધણીનાં•વીલનાં•વશી એતનાંમાંને•અખતીઆર•શ્રી•ચુંબજનાં•નંમદાર•રીકારડર•શાકુબનાં•ઠોરટ•મધેથી•એ મરનારનાં•છોકરાનાં•છોકરાં•નંમે•નકુવીરજી ને•આપેલાછે—એ•બાબતે•કારવે•લોકોને•જાહેર•થાએ—તા• ૧૩ મી•આગશટ ૧૮૨૩

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay that Letters of Administration in the Goods of NARRONJEE BHICAJEE SETT late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased, may be granted to ANPOONABOY widow of the said deceased and GUNGABOY the widow of BALAJEE BHICAJEE SETT, the late brother of the said deceased. All persons concerned in the said estate are hereby apprized thereof.

GRANT,
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay that Letters of Administration in the Goods of BEZONJEE MANOCKJEE late of Bombay, Parsee, deceased, may be granted to MOTICHUND AMICHUND a creditor of the said deceased. All persons concerned in the said estate are hereby apprized thereof.

GRANT.
PROCTOR.

BOMBAY.
8th August 1823.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of SARIAH otherwise SARAH MUNDAY late of Bombay, deceased, may be granted to RICHARD WOODHOUSE Esq. Registrar of the said Court for the time being; all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof; dated this 15th day of August 1823.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION has been this day made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration to all and singular the Goods and chattels, rights and credits of Lieutenant WILLIAM TWIGG, deceased, late in the Military service of the Honorable the United Company in the Bombay Establishment, administered to by the late John Yeates, deceased, may be granted to the Registrar of the said Court, RICHARD WOODHOUSE, and his successor in said Office.

Bombay, 19th August 1823.

A CARD.

WE request our Advertising friends to send their orders for the insertion of Advertisements as early in the week as possible. We cannot insure the appearance of any Advertisement that is not sent before 12 o'clock on Friday morning.—Advertisements requiring to be translated into the country languages must be sent before Friday.

Courier Office, 16th Augt. 1823.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS

TO THE
MISSION CHAPEL AND SCHOOL ROOMS.

		Rs.
A Friend,	Colaba	15
J. Caldecot, Esq.	Bombay	30
Rev. W. Fyvie,	Surat	25
Rev. A. Fyvie,	ditto	25
W. A. Tate, Esq.	Tannah	50
Capt. J Walker,	Bombay	50
A Friend,	ditto	100
Lieut G. R. Jervis,	ditto	50
J. Henderson, Esq	ditto	100
E. H. Baillie, Esq	Tannah	50
T. C. Fraser, Esq	ditto	45
G. C. Wroughton Esq.	ditto	30
W. Willes, Esq.	ditto	30
G. J. Mant, Esq.	ditto	20
C. Sims Esq.	ditto	30
R. Mills, Esq.	ditto	30
Mr. Francis Horne,	ditto	20
E. E. Elliott, Esq.	Bombay	50
R. Woodhouse, Esq.	ditto	50
E. W. Shuldham, Esq.	ditto	50

Mr. West's charge for superintending the erection of the building, given up for the benefit of the Mission, but not included in the sum named below 622

The chapel ground and building have cost a little less than Rs. 10,000. Towards this sum, we are happy to say that, up to this date, Rs. 4,680 have been generously contributed at this Presidency and in Calcutta, and for the same, we beg again to offer our warmest thanks to those who have thus liberally aided the object. We humbly solicit further assistance and still hope that the well known liberality of the Christian Public here will yet enable us to liquidate the remaining debt of Rs. 5,320, in which the building is involved.

G. HALL,
(For the Mission.)

Bombay, 14th August 1823.

To the EDITOR of the BOMBAY COURIER,

SIR,

Observing in your last Paper the Tribute of esteem that has been offered by the Literary Society of Bombay to Mr. Erskine, it brings to my recollection a similar mark of respect, that was conferred by the Grand Jury of Bombay on Sir James Mcintosh, immediately before his departure from this country, by requesting that the learned judge would sit for his picture on his arrival in England, which was intended to adorn the Court House of Bombay; and subscriptions were accordingly contributed by each Grand Juror present.

Now, Mr. Editor, my object in addressing you on this occasion is to bring to notice that the Portrait has not yet reached this Presidency, though the resolutions, above alluded to, were carried nearly twelve years ago; and to hint that it would be very *convenient to those concerned* to be favored, either with the *picture* or the *money*. By giving publicity to this you will greatly oblige

ONE OF THEM.

8th August 1823.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 8th August 1823.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

THE furlough granted to Lieutenant H. Hardy of the Regiment of Artillery on May last, is extended to the 1st November.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is to confirm the following orders.

An Order by Major General Wilson dated February last, directing Assistant Surgeon P. to assume charge of the Medical duties of Garrison of Broach on the departure of Assistant Surgeon Fraser to the Presidency on sick certificate.

An Order by Major General Sir Lionel S. K. C. B. dated the 3d ultimo, appointing Serjeant James Farrar of His Majesty's 47th Regiment Staff Serjeant in the Engineer department at Poona, to take charge of the Military aqueducts and wells, during the residence of that Regiment at Poona, on the allowances of a Line Serjeant fixed by Government.

A Battalion order by Major Morse Commanding the 1st Battalion 7th Regiment N. I. dated 6th November last, appointing Lieutenant Frowas to act as Adjutant to that Battalion until further orders.

BOMBAY CASTLE 9TH AUGUST 1823.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief having brought to the notice of the Governor in Council the case of Jemadar Erappa of the 2d Battalion 9th Regt. N. I. with a recommendation for his removal from the effective strength of the Army, in consideration of the offences proved against him before a Native General Court Martial of which Subedar Major Dounac Gommanack of the 2d Battalion, 9th Regiment was President, and the notoriety of his character for intoxication and other disgraceful and irregular habits. The Governor in Council is pleased to remove the said Jemadar from the effective strength of the Army, but in consideration of the length of his services is pleased to grant him the reduced pension of 15 Rupees per mensem.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to notify to the Army that however much disposed he may be to leave to Native Courts Martial the punishment of acts of delinquency, yet when a sentence is passed upon an offender quite inadequate to the crime of which he is found guilty and brought to the notice of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council by the Commander in Chief, the transgressor will not be suffered to continue in the ranks of the Army, to set a pernicious example to others by reprehensible habits and disgraceful conduct.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 12TH AUGUST 1823.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Anderson of the Hon'ble Company's Ship Discovery is relieved from Marine duty, and Mr. Mackell, now in the Psyche, is transferred to the Discovery.

Sub Assistant Surgeon Vaughan, at present in Medical charge of the Aurora, will join the Psyche in room of Mr. Mackell.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary.

CORRESPONDENT.

VIATOR's poetical tribute to the memory of a late departed Lady has been received, and the kindness of the offering is duly appreciated, but it is not wished to occupy further the columns of a Newspaper with the melancholy event.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 16TH, 1823.

It is truly an affair of some difficulty to get up a newspaper, or rather a paper with no news, in these dull and gloomy times, while there is nothing going on amongst us but continued rain, universal sickness, and the almost incessant tolling of the funeral bell. We have completely exhausted the intelligence from England, and there is no immediate prospect of a new stock. The papers from the other Presidencies contain little besides the English details which we have published some weeks ago; and the arrival of Lord Amherst at the end of his journey has not yet been announced. Under these circumstances, we trust our readers will make some allowance for the indifferent fare which we now present to them.

The departure of the Royal Geoege, as far as we can learn, is not fixed; but we presume if the weather permit, it will be some day in next week.

The H. C. Ship Bridgewater and the Charles Forbes, country Ship, will sail for China in the course of a few days.

The following comparative statement of the public revenue, ending on the 5th April 1823, is republished from the English Extracts in the Madras Courier, which are, as

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we mentioned already, a day or two later than ours.

THE REVENUE.

Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain in the Years and Quarters ended the 5th of April, 1822 & 1823, showing the Increase or Decrease on each head thereof.

	Years ended April 5		Increase.	Decrease.
	1822.	1823		
	£	£.	£	£
Customs	9,833,711	9 406,642	70,991	—
Excise	25,695,623	25,546,922	—	1,148,701
Stamps	6,227,318	6,200,000	—	27,258
Post office	1,288,000	1,369,000	81,000	—
Taxes	7,578,703	6,874,855	—	643.858
Miscellaneous	320,483	426,578	106.095	—
	51,385, 43	49,824,057	258,026	1,8 9,81½
	Deduct Increase			258,026
	Decrease on the year			1,561,786

	Qr. ended April 5.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1822	1823.		
	£.	£.	£.	£.
Customs	2,099,879	2,109,408	9,529	—
Excise	5,856 798	5,686,279	—	200,5
Stamps	1,58 ,345	1,373,854	—	8.4.9
Post-office	32 ,000	320,000	10,000	— 5
Taxes	980,916	861,764	—	119.15
Miscellaneous	63,621	76,799	13,178	—
	10,903,560	10,608,104	32,707	328,168
	Deduct Increase			32,707
	Decrease on the quarter			295,456

Income and Charge on the Consolidated Fund in the Quarters ended 5th of April, 1822 and 1823

	Qrs. ended	April 5
	1822.	1823.
	£.	£.
Customs	1,982,208	1,973,397
Excise	5,856.708	5,451,279
Stamps	1,582,340	1,373,854
Post-Office	320,000	330.00
Taxes	979,976	858,811
Miscellaneous	68,621	76 789
	10,785,949	9,964,.40
To cash brought to Consolidated Fund, being the amount issued in Ireland for public services, per act 56 Geo. III. 98, s. 12.	368,620	89.628
	11,154,569	10,053,768

	Qrs ended	April 5.
	1822.	1823.
	£.	£
Exchequer Annuities	23,750	21 701
South Sea Company	153,456	85,971
Bank on their Capital	89,125	89,125
Dividends	5,744,18	4,735,176
National Debt	2,195,763	1,210,000
Trustees for the payment of Naval and Military Pensions	—	1,400,000
Civil List	2 2,500	212,500
Pensions	95,175	94,374
Imperial Annuities	—	—
Other Charges	97,262	71,153
	3,609,519	7.920.000
Surplus	1,545,050	2,133,768
	11,154.569	10,053,768

Exchequer Bills issued to meet the charge at the 5th of Jan. 1823.. £5 928,354
Deduct surplus 2,133,768

Exchequer Bills to be issued to meet the charge at 5th April, 18 3 .. £3.794,536

ARRIVAL.—Captain M. Collis 2d Bat. 8th Regiment.
DEPARTURES.—None.

Nautical Chronicle

ND NAVAL REPORT.

MBAY.

AS.

adras, Wm. Clarke
nbo 25th July.
Bimlipatam, 4th,
om Calcutta 7th
ip Jupiter, J.

A.

nteer, Thomas Wa-
an Gulph 18th May,
12th July.
, J. Whitney, Commander,
and Flushing 8th April.
ilot, Commander, from Port
ang and Simor 22d June.
George the Fourth, Henry Beyts, Com-
Bombay 27th June.
James Scott, J. Mackenzie, from Acapaulco
April.

DEPARTURES.—July 19th Brig Olive Branch, Thomas Kincaid, Commander, for the Isle of France and Cape of Good Hope.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—At Surat, on the 30th July, the Lady of the Revd. William Fyvie, of a Son

On the 10th Instant, the Lady of Thomas Crawford Esq. of a son.

DEATHS—At Asseergurh the infant son of Capt. C. J. C. Davidson, Bengal Engineers, aged thirteen months.

On Wednesday Morning the 13th Instant, Master James Purefoy, son of Mr. E. C. Anderson, aged nearly seven years.

Such was the docile and amiable disposition of this much beloved Child that he even ensured the esteem of those who noticed his innocent peculiarities; and it may be piously concluded that while his early departure from all temporal scenes has proved the source of considerable regret to his disconsolate Parents and numerous friends, that to him it has been the entrance into everlasting felicity.

At Grigon on Wednesday the 13th Instant, Caroline, daughter of A. D. Souza Esq. aged 1 year and 11 days.

On Thursday the 14th Instant, Ragoonath Pillajee, a respectable Hindoo of this Place and formerly a Clerk in this Office, he has left a disconsolate Widow and an infant child to lament his loss.

On the 15th Instant, Mrs. Mary R. McKenzie, aged 21 years.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—On the 19th July at the Black Town Chapel, by the Rev. Mr. Roy Mr. G. D. Laird, to Miss S. M. Hefke.

On the 21st July at the Black Town Chapel, by the Rev. Mr. Roy Mr. John Fonceca, to Miss Anna Lane.

BIRTHS.—At Madras on the morning of the 23d July at the house of Captain Ormsby, Mrs. Lawder, wife of Mr. J. Lawder, Madras Medical Establishment, of a son.

At Bellary, on the 2d July the lady of Anstruther Cheape, Esq of the Civil Service of a daughter.

At Tranquebar, on the 22d July, the lady of W. Boyton Esq. of a son.

DEATHS.—At Masulipatam J. S. Newbolt, the infant son of J. D. Newbolt, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service.

At Cuddalore, on Sunday the 13th July, Lieutenant J. P. Parsons of the 2d Battalion 3d Regiment N. I.

CALCUTTA

MARRIAGES.—At Futteghur, on the 26th June, Robert Stewart, Esq. to Miss Ann Lumsden.

On the 18th July, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend T. Thomason, Mr. Robert Manly, to Miss Sarah Smith, youngest daughter of the late T. Smith Esq.

At Trichinopoly, on the 23d June, Mr. John Birwood, of H. M. Royal Regiment, Clerk of St. John's Church, to Mrs. Sally Turner.

At the Cathedral, on Thursday, the 24th July, by the Reverend William Eales, the Revd. J. R. Henderson, one of the Chaplains on this Establishment, to Mrs. A Smith.

BIRTHS.—At Moozaferpoor (Tirhoot), on the 3d July, the Lady of W. Loch, Esq. of the H. C. C. Service, of a daughter.

At Benares on the same day, the Lady of C. D. Russell, Esq. of a Son.

At Lucknow, on the 6th July, the lady of Captain Richard Home, of a son.

On the morning of Thursday, the 10th July, the Lady of Captain P Turnbull, of a Son,

At Dum-Dum, on the 16th July, the lady of Major George Pollock, Assistant Adjutant General of Artillery, of a daughter.

On the 28th May last, on board the Windsor, the lady of Capt. Charles King, 16th Lancers, of a son.

At Bolaram, on Monday, the 23d of June, the lady of Captain Oliphant, Nizam's Engineers, of a son.

DEATHS.—At Robert Barlow's Esq. at Ghauzeepore on the 5th July, Susannah Eliza, daughter of Frederic Currie, Esq. of the Civil Service.

On the 10th July, Mr. Simpson Catt, late Chief Officer of the Brig Helen aged 34 years.

On the 14th July, Capt. William Harmsworth, aged 40 years, sincerely regretted.

On the 17th July, at Ootooan Kandi (where he was stationed as Assistant Engineer) of fever and after a short illness; Lieut. William Richardson of the 88d regiment (lately promoted from the 45th) aged 27th years.

On the 13th July, on her passage to Calcutta, Mrs. William Henry Tydd, after a short illness.

MADRAS INTELLIGENCE.

Rates of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper
THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1823.

On England—at 30 days' sight, 1s. 8d. per Madras Rupee. at 90 days' sight, 1s. 8¼d. per do. at 6 months' sight, 1s. 9d. per do. } nominal

On Bengal—at 30 days' sight 95 to 97 Sicca Rupees 100 Madras Rupees.

Company' Paper—Remittable 33 per cent. pm.
Unremittable nominal 15.

We have seen a letter which mentions that the preservation of the *Lady Campbell* was almost miraculous. After she had been dismasted and had lost her rudder, she lay like a log in the trough of the Seas running mountains high, without the possibility of any thing being done to ease her, The Commander and every body on board expected her to go down every moment when fortunately the French Brig hove in sight which towed her into *L' Orient* for a sum of money.

Earl St. VINCENT is succeeded in his Title and estates by E. Ricketts, Esq. Barrister at Law.

Madras Lottery—Last day. Many hopes and fears were cruelly agitated on Saturday. The grand Prize of a LAC of Rupees fell to number 3760, sold in half Tickets. The fortunate holders of which are Captain Sargent H. M. 41ts Regt. and Capt. Cosby of the Ship Amantah Hustah now lying in the Roads.—The following were the results on Saturday.

No. 3760 a Prize of 100,000 Rupees.
No. 236 a Prize of 2,000 Rupees.
No. 3901 a Prize of 5000 Rupees,
Nos 365 1209 3684 Prizes of 1000 Rupees, each.
No. 3150 a Prize of 500 Rupees.
No. 68 3948 2605 Prizes of 300 Rupees each.
Nos. 598 2529 2580 3016 Prizes of 200 Rupees each.

Prizes of 125 Rupees each.

Nos.	22	42	47	70	76	103	144
159	162	196	312	330	346	375	498
512	516	572	574	675	690	692	704
714	729	776	858	1043	1065	1070	1103
1168	1355	1363	1427	1433	1443	1414	1502
1503	1535	1547	1568	1570	1655	1669	1765
1901	1967	1976	1977	1993	1996	1997	2043
2078	2120	2130	2147	2156	2172	2229	2274
2324	2359	2409	2447	2471	2482	2490	2546
2556	2570	2590	2673	2767	2769	2776	2789
2806	2813	2941	3035	3084	3105	3190	3248
3291	3309	3324	3388	3422	3441	3461	3468
3485	3546	3557	3570	3577	3621	3667	3672
3699	3803	3813	3984	3988.			

On the evening of Thursday the 24th Instant, a Splendid Entertainment was given in the Banqueting Room by *Sir* THOMAS MUNRO to the *Right Honorable* LORD AMHERST appointed Governor General of India. After the Cloth was removed, *Sir* THOMAS MUNRO proposed "The health of LORD AMHERST and success to his Lordship's administration."

The loud applause with which the toast was drunk having subsided, LORD AMHERST rose, and, with singular grace of sentiment and manner, addressed the Company in terms of which the following affords a very imperfect sketch.

"I beg to return my thanks to Sir THOMAS MUNRO and to the rest of the Company for the flattering compliment which has been paid to me.

"As an Englishman, I have, at a distance, been no inattentive observer of those achievments by which our Indian Empire has been acquired and consolidated. I possess therefore the assurance that, in the duties which I am about to undertake, I shall have the aid of talents adapted to every emergency which can arise. Should the course of events on any occasion render the evils of war inevitable, I know that the honor of our arms and the interest of the Empire will be sustained by men, whose names are already enrolled in some of the most brilliant pages of the annals of our country. If more happily the blessings of peace are preserved to us, I shall find the best means of improving them in the well-known zeal, talent, experience and integrity of the Company's Civil Service. Fortunately I have only to strive that my administration may correspond to that of my illustrious predecessor. And if I am to seek an example for my personal conduct, I shall not have far to look, since on my left, there is one whom I may well feel proud to imitate.

"I shall only detain you further by requesting you to accept my most cordial thanks for the honor you have now done me, and for the distinguished reception I have met with at Madras."

LORD AMHERST shortly after rose again and spoke to the following effect.

"Gentlemen, I should not venture to intrude upon you a second time, if, in yielding to my own feelings, I were not fully aware how much I shall gratify yours. I propose the health of your Governor, *Sir* THOMAS MUNRO. It would be ill-judged in me, who am a stranger amongst you, to dwell on merit with which you are already so well acquainted; but happy I shall have reason to consider myself, if any services which I may be enabled to perform shall secure for me the high estimation in which that distinguished individual is held in England for his administration of the affairs of this Presidency."

Sir THOMAS MUNRO then rose and said,

"LORD AMHERST has paid me a very high compliment, and it may be expected that I should acknowledge it. I am justly sensible of the favourable terms, in which his Lordship has spoken of me personally, and of the service. The administration of this Government is comparatively an easy task. All we have to do is to give effect to the course of proceeding marked out for our guidance by the supreme Government, and by the authorities in England. But it has during a long period been the good fortune of India, to be placed under the rule of an illustrious line of Governors General, who by their eminent talents and virtues have adorned their exalted station. Under such auspices has our Empire acquired its present extent and stability. I am satisfied, that this line of illustrious men will be prolonged in the person of LORD AMHERST, and that his Lordship's administration, like those of his predecessors, will at once promote the welfare of India and redound to the honour of our country.

The Honorable THE GOVERNOR then gave the healths of *Sir* EDMOND STANLEY and *the other* JUDGES *of the Supreme Court*.

After which *Sir* EDMOND STANLEY rose, and begged leave in his own name and that of the other JUDGES of the Supreme Court to return their sincere thanks for the polite notice and mark of attention which had been just paid to them, by the Honorable the Governor and the Gentlemen present—the heavy duties which he had discharged that day in Court to a late hour rendered him unable to express his feelings on the occasion as fully as he would have wished to have done. He was happy to observe the general harmony which prevailed at this Meeting and among all classes in this Settlement.——He could not omit this opportunity of declaring that often as it had fallen to his lot in the course of his life to be present at public assemblies and to hear distinguished characters deliver their sentiments he never was more gratified and pleased than he was that night by the sentiments delivered by the Noble Lord the Governor General of India—those sentiments so appropriate to the occasion, and expressed in such dignified & handsome terms, he confessed, made a deep impression on his mind as he believed they had done upon the minds of all who heard them and he took the liberty of saying that he foreboded the most happy and beneficial consequences not only to India, but to the Empire at large from his Lordship's administration. He congratulated this settlement, upon the event of his Lordship's having done them the honor to visit it in the course of his voyage as it afforded them a better opportunity of judging of his Lordship's high qualities, and appreciating his value than they could have been able to do by a more distant acquaintance with them.

Sir CHARLES GREY in returning thanks, observed.—

The sentiments, which the Chief Justice has so well expressed, leave me little more to do than to utter with my own voice, the thanks which he has given in my name. Yet upon this occasion celebrating the first coming amongst us of the Noble Person whose Government of India may be said to commence from that time, I must not omit to offer individually, what we have already offered collectively the most sincere and cordial wishes for his success and prosperity in that Government. I cannot wish him better than that he may realize as much of what is possible to be done for India, as his predecessor did; or as he has done whose acts we have a nearer opportunity, of observing—I mean our own Excellent Governor. Let me repeat, more distinctly, my thanks for the honor you have done myself and the other Judges of the Supreme Court in drinking our healths.

Sir WILLINGHAM FRANKLIN concurred with the other Judges in the sentiments they had so ably expressed and begged leave to return th[illegible] for the honor conferred upon him.

"The health of LADY AMHERS[illegible] ven," after which the Com[illegible] the Umeer Bagh to [illegible] Drawi[illegible] brill[illegible]

CALCUTTA INTELLIGENCE.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills	3 0	per Cent
Do. on Govt. Bills of Exchange	2 8	——
Interest on Loans on Deposit open date,.	4 0	——
Ditto 2 months certain..	3 8	——

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY]	CALCUTTA	SELL.
1 11*a* 1 11½	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs.	2 *a* 2 1/4
Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rs. 92		
Madras ditto, 94 *a* 98 Sa. Rs. per 100 Mad. Rs.		

BANK SHARES | Premium 70 to 74 per Cent.—nominal.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

CALCUTTA, JULY 25th 1823.

BUY.	RATES OF PREMIUM.	SELL
33 0	Remittable Loan	33 0
12 8	5 Per Ct. Loan	11 08

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters on the River, off Berhampore. 11th July, 1823.

GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief of India is pleased to make the following promotions, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

47th Regiment.

Ensign A. J. Millar to be Lieutenant, vice Keays. deceased.

Ensign and Adjutant McCarthy, to have the rank of Lieutenant.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief
THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G*

Head-Quarters, on the River, off Berhampore, 11th July, 1823.

GENERAL ORDERS.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Fort William on Monday the 23d June 1823. Lieutenant J. D. Carroll, of His Majesty's 86th Regiment, nominally a Captain in His Majesty's 69th Regiment, under the yet unconfirmed appointment of the late Commander in Chief in India and Major of Brigade to the King's Troops at Madras, was arraigned upon the undermentioned charges, viz.

For "behaving in a scandalous, infamous manner, such as is unbecoming the character of an Officer and a Gentleman," in the following instances.

1st. In having transmitted through the Office of the Secretary to Government in the Military Department, a Memorial to the Hon'ble the Governor General, in Council, dated the 28th of May 1823, in which he falsely and fraudulently sets forth that at the special desire & request of the late Governor General and Commander in Chief, The Most Noble the Marquess of Hastings, he compiled a Work, by which he had lost the sum of Sicca Rupees 46,116-12, whilst in his Original Memorial to Lord Hastings, dated on the 31st of August 1818, which has been found in the Office of the Secretary to Government in the Military Department, his loss on the same account is stated to be Sicca Rupees 26,416-12.

2d. In having transmitted with the abovementioned Memorial to the Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, dated the 28th of May of the present year, and in support of the same, a paper purporting, and by himself attested, to be a true Copy of a Memorial, dated the 31st of August 1818, and addressed to the late Governor General and Commander in Chief, which paper is not only in itself an imperfect and fabricated document, but also falsely and fraudulently sets forth his loss on the Work in question to amount to Sicca Rupees 46,116 12, where as in his own Original Memorial, dated on 31st of August 1818, which has been found in the Office of the Secretary to Government in the Military Department, the balance against him is stated to amount to Sicca Rupees 26,416-12.

3d. In having transmitted with the abovementioned Memorial to the Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, dated the 28th of May of the present year, a statement in which he falsely sets forth the particulars of the expence of the Work in question to amount to Sicca Rupees 71,416 72. the return by subscription & sale to have been Sicca Rupees 25.300, and the loss to be Sicca Rupees 46-116 12, whereas in an Original Statement signed by himself, found in the Office of the Secretary to Government in the Military Department, dated the 31st of August 1818, and sent up with the Original Memoral to Lord Hastings of that date, the expence of the Work is stated at Sicca Rupees 51,416,12, the return by subscription and sale, being in the said Original Memorial, stated to be Sicca Rupees 25,000, and the loss Sicca Rupees 26,416-12, thereby fraudulently endeavouring to obtain from the Government a Grant or Loan to the amount of Rupees 19 700, in excess to the claim formerly brought forward of Sicca Rupees 26,416-12.

4th. In having obtained from the Office of the Military Secretary to his Excellency the Commander in Chief a Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Doyle, Military Secretary to the late Commander in Chief, dated the 22d of October 1818, and addressed to Lieutenant Colonel Young, then Secretary to Government in the Military Department, in which he has with false and fraudulent intent erased and altered, or caused to be erased and altered, the figures 26, 416-12, to 46. 116 12.

All and every part of such conduct being in breach of the Articles of War.

Upon which Charges the Court came to the following decision.

Finding.—After mature deliberation the Court do find as follows:

That Lieutenant J. D. Carroll of His Majesty's 86th Regiment, nominally a Captain in His Majesty's 69th Regiment, under the yet unconfirmed appointment of the late Commander in Chief in India, and Major of Brigade to the King's Troop at Madras, is Guilty of the first specification of charge against him.

The Court do find him Guilty of the second specification of charge against him.

The Court do find him Guilty of the third specification of charge against him.

The Court do find him Guilty of the fourth specification of charge against him.

Sentence.—Having found the Prisoner Lieutenant Carroll of His Majesty's 86th Regiment, nominally a Captain in His Majesty's 69th Regiment, and Major of Brigade to the King's Troops at Madras, Guilty of the Charges exhibited against him, the Court do sentence him to be discharged from His Majesty's Service.

Approved and confirmed,
(Signed) EDWARD PAGET. *General, Commander in Chief in India.*

The foregoing Order to be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the Head of every Regiment in His Majesty's Service in India.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief
THOS. McMAHON, *Col, A, G,*

Sumbhulpoor, July 1, 1823.—The following is a recent, and most remarkable instance of a Suttee which occurred at this place, the issue of which will be perused which pleasure by all lovers of insanity, and excite sentiments of sympathy for the unfortunate sufferer in the bosom of all susceptible of human kindness and fellow feeling.

[illegible] the 29th ultimo intimation was given by

of course allowed to follow the bent of her inclination, and accompanied by her relations, and the Brahmins of her sect, she proceeded to the spot where the Pile was erected on the Banks of the Mahanuddie, contiguous to the town of Sumbhulpore; the construction of the Pile, which was composed of Bamboos, differs very materially from those generally used in other parts of the Country; the Base was a Tetragon of about 7 feet, with walls as near as possible 5 feet in height, these gadually diminished to the top, and assumed a form somewhat spherical; in the centre was placed the wood and other combustibles, on which was laid the dead body folded in a Sindon of white cloth; steps so as to facilitate the ascent, were constructed on the Western side; on the woman's approaching the Pile (the wood of which had previously been set on fire) she appeared without the slightest agitation, perfectly cool and collected and evinced wonderful fortitude and resignation, and entirely free from the influence of intoxicating Drugs: she twice walked unaided, with a firm step, round the funeral Pile, ascended the steps and threw herself spontaneously into the flames—a solemn pause ensued for a few seconds—and every one considered her a martyr to her Religion, when to the astonishment and agreeable surprise of the greater number of bye standers (but to the evident discomfiture of the subdolous Brahmins,) she eagerly scrambled over the Pile, ran, and threw herself into the River, whence by the prompt and exemplary assistance of the European Gentlemen present (Captain L. of the Madras Establishment, and Mr. Babington the Deputy Post Master) she was instantly rescued, and conveyed to the Military Hospital, where she now remains severely scorched, but in a favorable way for recovering. The poor woman is deprived of her caste in consequence of what has happened, and was it not owing to the humane and generous interference of the Political Agent (Major G.) to whom the circumstance as it took place was immediately communicated, the unfortunate wretch, not even recognised by her family and connections, would be allowed to wander an outcast, without a single friend to pity or protect her.

Scotch Church—The Revd. Dr. Bryce of Calcutta, and John Mac Whirter, Esq late Apothecary to the Honorable Company at this Presidency are, we understand, nominated to represent the Scotch Church in India, at the next General Assembly to be held at Edinburgh in May 1824.—*John Bull.*

[*Ben. Hur. July* 22

The Theatre is to open, we learn, on next Friday week. with the popular musical piece of "*the Waterman,*" and *Monsieur Tonson,*" instead of the play we formerly mentioned.

The case of the Revd, Dr. Bryce, versus Ballard and others, was beard in the Supreme Court on Monday, before Sir ANTHONY BULLER. The Court was extremely crowded, and the proceedings did not terminate till about 8 o'clock, P. M, when Mr. FERGUSSON concluded his speech for the Defence. Next morning (Tuesday) a considerable space of time was occupied in examining the Record, in which some errors, chiefly verbal we believe, were detected. Judgement was then pronounced by Sir ANTHONY BULLER, finding the Plaintiff's case made out, and awarding 400 Rs. upon each count in the plaint,—altogether Sicca Rupees Two Thousand, and costs. The Counsel for the Defendants declined calling any witnesses.

The trial on the whole was a most interesting one, especially as an idea had, we have reason to suppose, gone abroad, that in the course of it, some light would be thrown on the vizor of our famous Calcutta Junius, "THE FRIEND TO BANKES." With the discussion in which this "GREAT UNKNOWN" took such an active part, we never meddled, nor do we mean to do so now. We merely allude to it as it will be found by our readers to have occasioned some very close cross-examination. The examination elicited from the Attorney of the Plaintiff an important avowal, from which it would appear that those who indiscreetly and improperly betrayed their suspicions of the Rev. Plaintiff being the writer of letters which caused a great sensation here some months ago, laboured under a very great error. We are not commissioned to say any thing on the subject; but from what we have understood, we think it right to state, that friends of the person chiefly concerned most positively assert, that the Reverend Plaintiff is not the author of these letters. Perhaps it would have been the happiest course, if this declaration had been sooner publicly avowed, and if the members of the Presbyterian Church had had their minds relieved from any erroneous impressions they had received on the subject, provided such were known to exist.

It is impossible for us to dismiss this trial altogether without a few observations, having reference to points upon which we fear that notions may hinge, which would be derogatory to the Presbyterian Church. In the course of the proceedings an expression was used relative to a great body of Presbyterians, lay and ecclesiastical, which was not consistent with urbanity, nor in our humble opinion with decorum: they were called the "*Wild*" Presbyterians. We must confess that we were rather surprised to hear this opprobious nickname applied by the Counsel for the Reverend Plaintiff to a class of men who, by those who know them, are justly held in the highest respect, not only for their strict rule of moral conduct and evangelical views of religion, but their staunch adherence to the pure discipline of the Church of Scotland. What was meant by the word *wild* we hardly know, but we do know that the word cannot have any other meaning, thus applied, than a derogatory one, and we therefore regret its having been used on such an occasion, and especially by Counsel for a Clergyman. It is very true that the Church of Scotland is divided into two great classes—the evangelical and the moderates,—or perhaps the English observer would term them High Church and Low Church. *When* this distinguishing sobriquet was first given to the evangelical party of the Presbyterian Church, we do not know; but we certainly never heard it before Monday last, and we trust that good taste will dismiss it from all good company.

A curious fact was made known in course of the trial, which we were formerly ignorant of. A Clergyman of the Church of England may trade. He may be a sleeping partner in a house of buiness. In short, if his necessities push him, he may turn his hand to any thing, provided it be not criminal. No less remarkable also is the fact, that *Scottish* Clergymen are engaged in trade. We never knew of an instance of this kind ourselves though we have known Scottish Clergymen who held secular employments; but certainly we have not as yet seen a Clergyman in what we bona fide understand *trade*; nor can we join in the opinion of such Presbyterians as aver (if there be many such) that the making of shoes, small cloaths, and so forth, would not in the least be derogatory to a Clergyman. Every man of course, on general questions, has a right to hold and maintain his own opinions. In this matter, we maintain it as a general rule, that such occupations as those alluded to, would not only be derogatory to a Clergyman, but would not be endured in their pastor by a Presbyterian congregation. Indeed as a general rule we will also maintain that the Scottish Clergy hold no secular employments, and that they cannot according to the strict discipline and constitutional usages of the Church, hold them. There are never the less instances where Presbyterian Clergymen do hold secular employments, but these exceptions, as compared to the general body, are rare, and they are merely, we conceive, tolerated, not sanctioned.

[*The India Gaz. July* 24.

Kedgeree, July 19.—The Brig HELEN, which was wrecked on Kedgeree Beach, has been got off, and under the command of Captain Oakes proceeding to town. Captain Cowles, the Bankshall Agent, came down yesterday, on his way to despatch the H. C. Ships KENT and GENERAL KYD. The Fever and Cholera are raging here.

[*Cal. Jour. July* 23

College of Fort William.—public distribution of the Prizes.—Yesterday Friday being the day appointed by the Honourable the Governor General, as Visitor of the College of Fort William for the public distribution of the Prizes, medal of merit, and certificates to the students who had been reported qualified for the public service, at the late Examination, as well as at other periods during the past years, the Governors, Officers, Professors, and students of the College assembled at 10 o' clock at the Government House, where the Members of the Supreme Council, the Honorable Sir Anthony Buller Kt. one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and many of the Civil and Military Officers of the Government, residing at the Presidency, as well as several respectable Natives attracted by this highly gratifying scene, and desirous of doing honor to what may here be justly denominated a national tribute to incipient merit in the public Service, had also assembled.

Nor was the scene destitute of that which forms the Grace and Ornament of all public Meetings, the presence of those whose cheering approbation furnishes a zest to all our enjoyments, & without which, perhaps no reward nor distinction can be complete. Mrs. Fendall, Mrs. Udny, & many other Ladies of the Settlement honored the College with their presence.

When the Honorable the Visitor had taken his seat, the President of the College Council, W. B Bayley, Esq presented to his Excellency the several students, who were entitled to receive prizes, medals of merit, and other honorary rewards, adjudged to them at the late public and private Examinations, during the year. He also read the certificates granted to each student, specifying the proficiency he had made in the prescribed studies of the College, and also the general tenor of his conduct. When the certificates had been read, the Honorable the Visitor presented them, the Prizes, and Medals of Merit to each student entitled to receive them, and at the same time expressed the grateful satisfation which he felt in conferring them. This portion of the ceremony, we imagine, must have been peculiarly grateful to his Excellency—and we question, if during the period which he is ordained to preside over the destinies of this immense territory, any public act of duty will afford him more pleasure than that of stimulating by impartial honours to future exertion in the public service, those who may hereafter be placed in the same highly honorable, tho' arduous post. The students on whom the Visitor was pleased to confer Prize and Medals of merit, as well as certificates of qualifiation for the public Service, were as follows:—viz.

Qualified June, 1823.—Mr. T. Thomason 2 medals; Mr. Patton, a Certificate; Mr. Morris, a ditto.

DECEMBER 1822.—Mr. Hawkins, Prize of 800 Sicca Rupees, 2 medals, &c.; Mr. Ravenshaw ditto; Mr. Prinsep, ditto; Mr. Udny, ditto.

PRIVATE EXAMINATIONS.—Mr. Ricketts; Hon R T. Moore; Mr Bonson; Mr. Lindsay; Mr. Deedes; Mr. Jackson; Mr. Paxton; Mr. Davidson; Mr. Lewis; Mr. C. Thompson.

The Prizes and Medals which had been awarded to the several Students having been distributed to them respectively, the honorable the Visitor delivered the following Discourse.

Gentlemen of the College of Fort William,

It is a source of high satisfaction to me to meet you on this occasion as Visitor of the College. You will do me the justice to believe, that from the infancy of the Institution up to the hour at which it becomes my duty to address you, the interest I have felt in the welfare of the College has been great and unremitting. The favourable anticipations, which I originally formed of it's influence on the character of the service, and the general administration of the Country, laid the foundation of that affectionate solicitude for it's success which, as a Member of the Civil Service, it is natural I should entertain, and which the associations created by that connection incite me to cherish. Those anticipations have been abundantly confirmed.

I have beheld a succession of illustrious and eminent men, on whom the Rule of this Empire has devolved, bearing the strongest testimony to the utility of the Institution, and manifesting the warmest interest in it's prosperity and renown. The course of my own experience has given me ample opportunities of forming an intimate acquaintance with the affairs of the College: I have seen it send forth from time to time individuals, whose cultivated talents and extensive acquirements have reflected the highest honor on their own character, on the Institution, and on the service to which they belong; whose subsequent conduct has redeemed the fair pledge of their earlier years, and who have left to succeeding candidates for distinction, examples worthy of the most earnest and sedulous imitation.

I entertain the most sanguine hope that the College will still maintain its high character, and its claims to public confidence and support; and that it will not cease to supply a succession of wise, able and virtuous public servants, whose successful exertions in the cause of humanity and good government, well continue to do justice to the enlightened and comprehensive views of the founder, and of those whose fostering care has watched over its progress to maturity.

The exigencies of the public service and the consequent demands for public officers to carry on the indispensible business of the Government, must always have a powerful influence on the affairs of the College. Those exigencies have for some years past compelled us to rest satisfied with a scale of distinction, some what below that to which we might naturally & reasonably aspire under a different state of circumstances.

The facilities, which in order to meet this urgent demand, have been afforded to the Students, of leaving College on proof of their competence for the public service, not merely at the half yearly examination, but at intermediate periods, necessarily operate to prevent the attainment in College, of that proficiency which would otherwise be manifested by many of them; but the disposition and ability shewn by such Students, to qualify themselves as soon as praticable for the public service, and the steady application necessary to effect that object, may generally be considered to warrant the inference, that they will on leaving College continue, in the intervals of official duty, to prosecute those studies so successfully commenced within it's walls. While the causes to which I have referred continue to operate, we must be content to forego the attainment, and even in a great degree the pursuit of those high academic honors by which other periods of our annals are adorned; but the more conspicuous will be the merit of those distinguished Students whose zeal and ardor overcoming circumstances so discouraging, shall enable them to reach distinctions denied to their less fortunate competitors.

These observations have been naturally suggested by a consideration of the small number of Students who are now to enter on the public service, and by the fact that on this occasion no Student has obtained that eminence in the scale of proficiency, which entitles him to hold a disputation, or to receive a degree of Honor. No inference unfavorable to the character of the institution, or to the general ability and assiduity of the Students, can however justly be drawn from these facts, of which the causes are to be sought exclusively in the increasing and paramount demands of the public service, and the rules framed to meet them. While the College is able to furnish an annual supply of qualified candidates for public employment, bearing such a proportion to the whole number of Students as the results of the present year exhibit, it cannot be affirmed with any colour of justice, that it has failed in the principal object of its institution.

I shall now proceed to offer a few observations on the results presented by a review of the transactions of the College since the period of the last meeting.

Sixteen Students have been examined this year, at the annual examination, of whom three only have been reported qualified by their proficiency in two languages to enter on the public service; but fourteen more have been examined intermediately at various periods, since the last annual examination, and reported qualified for the public service. The total number of proficients therefore in two languages this year, is seventeen, which is five more than were reported qualified the preceding year.

Of the seventeen Students who have qualified themselves this year for the public service, by a competent knowledge of two of the prescribed languages, four have been rewarded by pecuniary prizes for high proficiency in two languages, and one has obtained Medals of Merit for rapid and considerable proficiency in two languages. The number of Medals awarded this year for rapid proficiency and meritorious conduct, has been ten—eleven were awarded last year to the Civil Students and four to the Military.

The Honorable the Visitor here particularized the merits of the respective students, at considerable length

Only two Students were attached to the Bengalee Professor's Class in the past year. I am concerned to observe that, neither of them is reported to have made adequate progress in the language; but there is sufficient ground for hope, that they will make amends for past neglect, to justify a further trial.

The small number of Students attached to this class has attracted my particular notice. A disinclination among the Students of the College for the study of the Bengalee language, has been made the subject of animadversion by former visitors, and dwelt upon with regret.—I cannot refrain from adding the expression of my own concern at the prevailing indifference for the attainment of this useful language: a knowledge of the Bengalee is not useful merely, but almost indispensible for those who are called upon to exercise public duties in the provinces of Bengal which bring them in contact with the mass of the people. The lower classes of the natives of this Province, especially those in the interior, are generally ignorant of every other tongue; there are but few who can converse intelligibly in Hindoostanee. In the course of communication with them therefore those public officers who are not versed in the vernacular language of the country, are constrained to employ the aid of interpretation,—a practice attended with a degree of abuse and evil, on which I need not dilate. I trust therefore that these important considerations will in future have an influence on the students, and induce a larger proportion of themselves to the study of this language.

I deem it proper to call to the recollection of the Students of the College, that the Statute recently enacted requires the College Council to report to the Government when, after a reasonable period of trial (which term is in ordinary cases not to exceed two months) any Student may not appear to be deriving advantage from the College. The strict execution of this duty is not more desirable for the discipline and respectability of the Institution, than for the real interests of the Students. A Student who, from whatever cause except sickness, fails to make reasonable progress in the acquisition of the language proves that his continuance in College cannot be beneficial to him—while on the contrary, habits of idleness or extravagance may be generated which can best be checked and corrected by an early removal from the Presidency.

I take this opportunity of repeating what has already been declared, that in the selection of individuals for office, the period of leaving College, qualified for the public service, and the relative rank of the Students as to proficiency, will be taken as the criterion of their claims to preferment, rather than length of residence in the country, or their standing on the list of Civil servants.

The recent re-establishment of pecuniary rewards during the past year, both to Students in College, and to those who subsequently to leaving College may acquire such a knowledge of the Sanscrit and Arabic languages, as shall enable them to read and explain the Books of Mahomedan and Hindoo Law, was noticed in a former discourse from this Chair. I trust I am not too sanguine in anticipating the best effects from the incitement thus held out to emulation and exertion in more useful & honorable pursuits. An additional proof has recently been afforded, of the high importance which the Government attaches to an accurate knowledge of certain oriental languages, by those whose duties lead them to constant intercourse with the natives of this country, by the resolution of the Governor General in Council, providing for the examination of Military Officers, who may be nominated to the situation of Interpreters to Native Corps. In order to give full effect to this regulation, measures are in progress for facilitating to the Members of the Hon'ble Company's Army, the acquisition of the Hindoostanee & Persian, by rendering useful Class Books more accessible to those who may feel a desire to cultivate those languages.

A list of the literary works publi[shed] the year will be appended to this [report] though not immediately connec[ted] lege, I cannot allow this [occasion] without congratulating [the] Public at large in the p[ublication] vised Edition of the [Regulations] analysis of the Laws [and] vernment, one of th[e] pected Author's lei[sure] in England. This [work] the Judicial Regu[lations] year 1821, com[prising] ments of the yea[r] vements in our [system].

The College [Council] entire satisfac[tion] all the Officers [of] the last meeting [with] much gratificat[ion] my cordial ackno[wledgements] They are also justly [entitled] attached to the Institu[tion].

To the Member of the [Council] selves, who so ably and im[partially] the affairs of the establishment, to [the] vantage of its concerns, I desire to [offer] warmest thanks. Can I offer to the [Students] stronger incitement to study and generous emulation than the honorable example of those Gentlemen who, one and all, in their progress to the high and responsible offices which they fill, signalized their early career in India by the acquisition of proud and distinguished honors in that Institution over which they now exercise a parental care?

It cannot be irrelative to the present occasion to advert to the condition and prospect of other collegiate Institutions established under the protection and patronage of the Government of this Country. The Madrussa, or College for Mahomedan Law, founded by the illustrious Warren Hastings, has lately attracted the particular attention of Government. Through the liberal and disinterested exertions of the Superintending Committee, aided by their learned and zealous Secretary, Dr. Lumsden, the most important reforms have been introduced into the discipline and studies of that Institution. These measures have been crowned with the most signal success, even during the short period in which they have been in

(*Continued in the Supplment.*)

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1823.

(Continued from the last Page.)

operation, and they promise the happiest results. The annual examinations of the Students which are now publicly held, may be confidently referred to in proof, both of the actual improvement that has taken place, and the spirit of zeal and emulation that has been created.

Similar good effects have attended the reforms so judiciously introduced into the Hindoo College at Benares, which had gradually fallen into neglect and decay, until the deteriorated condition of the Institution, as well as the means of restoring it to vigor and efficiency, were brought to the notice of Government by a distinguished oriental scholar, whose public duties called him to that city. To Mr. Wilson also is the Government indebted for the plan of a College about to be founded at the Presidency, for Sanscrit and Hindoo learning, under the liberal encouragement held forth for the revival and improvement of literature, and the encouragement of learned Natives, by the Honorable Company and the British Parliament. Other Institutions, both Mahomedan and Hindoo, will gradually be reformed, or founded, in pursuance of the wise and benevolent views to which I have just alluded.

The attention of the Governor General in Council is sedulously directed to the important subject of public instruction. In furtherance of that object, public aid has been afforded to those useful and laudable Institutions, the School Book Society, and the Calcutta School Society; as well as to the Hindoo College founded in 1817, and superintended by some of the principal Hindoo Gentlemen of this city. No wise or just Government can be indifferent to the literary and moral improvement of its subjects, and other and more extensive measures may hereafter be framed for the education of the various classes of the inhabitants of the British possessions.—The subject is one of the highest importance, both to the Government and the people. The diffusion of liberal education among the Natives of india may be rendered a blessing or perverted into a curse to the country, according to the manner in which it is carried into effect. If by any improbable combination of circumstances, a misguided zeal or overheated enthusiasm should mingle in this important pursuit, the most disastrous consequences may be predicted, both to the people and their rulers: but directed to its proper and legitimate ends, and conducted with the judgment, discretion and sobriety which I trust will never be lost sight of, and, above all, with the full concurrence and cordial co-operation of the Natives themselves, it cannot fail to produce the most extensive and decided benefits, both to the Government of the Country, and to the millions under it's sway.

[*Cal. Govt. Gaz. July* 21.

ENGLISH NEWS.

WAR OFFICE, APRIL 5.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

4th regiment of dragoon guards—Lieut. Wm. Budd Ravenhill to be captain by purchase, vice King, who retires.

Cornet Wm. H. Langford Brooke to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Ravenhill.

George Michael Keane, gent. to be cornet, by purchase, vice Brooke.

5th ditto—Captain Richard Drake Cane to be Major, without purchase, vice Walker, deceased.

Lieutenant and Adjutant Joseph Jackson to be captain, vice Cane.

Lieutenant Francis Westenra, from the half-pay of the regiment, to be lieutenant, vice Wm. Locke, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

4th regiment of light dragoons—Cornet Archibald Edm. Bromwich, from the 17th light dragoons, to be cornet, vice Knox, who exchanges.

7th ditto—Captain James John Fraser to be major, by purchase, vice Hamlyn Williams, who retires.

Lieut. the Hon. G. D. R. F. Strangways to be capt. by purchase, vice Fraser.

Cornet Robert Smyth to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Strangways.

John Lord Hope to be coruet by purchase, vice Smyth.

11th ditto—Cornet Arch Wyndam Bishop to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Brisco, deceased.

Ensign Rawden Lawrie, from the 46th foot, to be cornet, vice Bishop.

12th ditto—Serjeant Major Richard Bull to be regimental quarter master, vice Sidley, deceased

17th ditto—Cornet Edm. Knox, from the 4th light drags, to be cornet, vice Bromwich, who exchanges.

1st Regiment of Foot.

To be Lieutenants—Lieut. Hugh Gray, from the 53d foot, vice Stanhope Bruce, who exchanges.

Lieutenant Huntly Nicholson, from the half-pay of the 42d foot, vice Joshua John Pounden, who exchanges.

7th ditto—Major John Carter, from the 72d foot, to be Major, vice Fitzgerald, who exchanges.

11th ditto—Lieutenant Parry Mitchell, from the half-pay of the 4th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice James O'Kelly, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

14th ditto—Quartermaster-serjeant Samuel Goddard to be Quarter-master, vice Harris, who retires upon full-pay.

15th—Lieutenant Thomas Bannister to be Adjutant, vice Hutchinson, who resigns the Adjutantcy only.

17th ditto—To be Lieutenants.—Lieut. William Trimmer, from the 38th foot, vice Edward O'Halloran, who exchanges; Ensign William Grindley, from the 43d foot, by purchase, vice Carey, appointed to the 89th foot

20th ditto—Ensign T[illegible]nox, from the 67th foot, to be ensign, vice Sa[illegible]ins, who exchanges.

22d [illegible]er Campbell, from the half-p[illegible] Captain, vice Richard John[illegible]ceiving the difference.

24[illegible]D. Franklyn, from the 38th [illegible]Wilson, who exchan-ge[illegible]

[illegible]er Sinclair Reoch, [illegible]t, to be Lieutenant [illegible]changes, receiving the

[illegible] Montgomery to be lieu-[illegible]e Dowman, deceased.

Frederick Paget, esq. page of honour to his Majesty, to be ensign, vice Montgomery.

38th ditto—Captain Christopher Wilson, from the 24th foot, to be captain, vice Thomas D. Franklyn, who exchanges. Lieutenant Edward O'Halloran, from the 17th foot, to be lieutenant, vice Trimmer, who exchanges.

41st ditto—Ensign William Gossip to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Horne, deceased.

43d ditto—Gentleman Cadet Sir Richard John Fletcher, Bart, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, by purchase, vice Grindlay, promoted in the 17th foot.

45th ditto—Lieutenant Hon. Carleton T. Monckton, from the 38th foot, to be captain, by purchase vice Gordon, who retires.

46th ditto—Ensign John Stuart to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Hamilton, promoted in the 1st Ceylon regiment.

To be ensigns, without purchase—Roger Swetenham gent. vice Lawrie, removed to the 11th light dragoons, Charles Cyrel Taylor, gent. to be ensign, vice Stuart.

48th ditto—Gentleman cadet Charles D. O'Brien, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Haggerstone, promoted in the 1st Ceylon regiment.

53d ditto—Lieutenant Stanhope Bruce, from the 1st foot, to be lieutenant, vice Gray, who exchanges.

61st ditto—Ensign E. Macdonnell to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Campbell, promoted in the 1st Ceylon regiment. Richard Blunt, gent. to be ensign, without purchase, vice Macdonnel.

67th ditto—Captain William Hoare to be major, by purchase, vice James, who retires. Lieutenant Kirkwood Cassidy to be captain, by purchase, vice Hoare. Ensign Samuel Robbins, from the 20th foot, to be ensign, vice Knox, who exchanges.

72d ditto—Brevet lieutenant-colonel Thomas George Fitzgerald, from the 7th foot, to be major, vice Carter who exchanges.

74th ditto—Major John Alexander Mein to be lieutenant-colonel, without purchase, vice Trench, deceased. Brevet major Wm Moore to be major, vice Mein. Lieutenant Alexander Hope Patterson to be captain, vice Moore.

81st ditto—Arthur Marquis of Douro to be ensign, by purchase, vice Hammond, promoted in the 1st Ceylon regiment.

83d ditto—Captain Robert Law, from the 1st West India regiment, to be Captain, vice Fraser, placed upon half-pay of the 93d foot. Ensign Wm. Stratford Johnson, from the half-pay of the 98th foot, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Smith, deceased. Assistant-Surgeon Alex. M'Queen, from the half-pay of the 2d Ceylon regiment. to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Tonnere, appointed on the Staff.

87th ditto—Hospital-Assistant William Peter Birmingham to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Owen, deceased.

89th ditto.—Lieutenant William Carey, from the 17th foot, to be lieutenant, vice Campbell, who retires.

92d ditto—Brevet lieutenant-Colonel James Forrest Fulton, from the half-pay of the Canadian Fencible Infantry to be Major, vice George Cooper, who exchanges.

1st West India regiment—Captain John Macdonald, from the 93d foot, to be captain, vice Law, appointed to the 83d foot.

1st Ceylon regiment—Captain J. Antill, from the 2d ceylon regiment; captain John Parker, from the 2d ceylon regiment; captain Thomas D. Dunne, from the half-pay of the 66th foot; lieutenant J. H. Hamilton, from 46th foot; and lieutenant R. Campbell, from 61st foot, to be captain, without purchase.

Ensign F. Hammond, from the 21st foot, to be First lieutenant, by purchase, vice Braybrook, promoted.

Lieutenant J. Burke, from the 2d Ceylon regiment, lieutenant H. W. Smith, from the 2d ceylon regiment; lieutenant C. Frets, from the 2d ceylon regiment; lieutenant C. Auber, from the half-pay of the 73d foot; and ensign J. Haggerstone, from the 46th foot; to be first lieutenants, without purchase,

Second lieutenant C. Warburton, from the 2d Ceylon regiment; Second lieutenant D. Meaden, from the 2d ceylon regiment; J. S. Rodney, Gent.; and H. Van Kempen, Gent. to be Second lieutenants, without purchase.

Cape Corps of Cavalry—Captain Henry Somerset to be major, by purchase.

Lieutenant J. A. Lord Loughborough, from the 47th foot, to be captain, by purchase.

Cornet William Lovel Heathcote, to be lieutenant, by purchase.

BREVET.

Major General Sir Edward Barnes, K. C. B. to have the local rank of Lieutenant General in the Island of Ceylon.

STAFF.

Colonel John Gardiner, of the 6th foot, to be Deputy Adjutant General to the troops serving in Ireland, vice Thornton, who resigns.

Captain R. Fraser, from the 83d foot, to be Fort Major at Jersey, vice Lister, who resigns.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

Assistant Surgeon A. Tonnere, from the 83d foot, to be Assistant Surgeon to the Forces.

MEMORANDUM.

The name of the gentleman appointed in the Gazette of 25th March, 1823, to a Cornetcy, by purchase, in the 7th Dragoon guards, is Charles Corkran, and not Cockran.

The date of the Commission of Lieut. R. Cahill, of 91st foot, is August 11, 1822, and not 7th Nov. 1822.

The date of the Commission of Captain Sir Thomas Ormsby, Baronet, in the 14th light dragoons, is 13th March, 1823, and not 30th March, 1823, as stated in the Gazette of the 29th ultimo.

THEATRE COVENT. GAR DEN.

Last night an actress, who has, we understand attained considerable distinction on the provincial stage, appeared as *Queen Catherine* in the Play of *Henry the Eighth*. The parts were thus distributed—

King Henry, Mr. Egerton; Cardinal Campeius, Mr. Chapman; Cardinal Wolsey (first time) Mr. Macready; Duke of Buckingham. Mr. Abbott; Duke of Norfolk, Mr. Connor; Bishop of Winchester, Mr. Blanchard; Sir Thomas Lovel, Mr. Mason; Cromwell, Mr. C. Kemble; Queen Catherine, by a Lady, her first appearance on this stage; Lady Denny, Mrs Davenport; Anne Boleyn, Miss Foot; Patience, Miss Love.

Since the re irement of Mrs. Siddons, the range of the highest, female tragic characters has been nearly lost to the public; &it was, therefore, with no slight interest that the announcement was received of a new actress ambitious or powerful enough to attempt one of those parts in which Mrs. Siddons left her noblest recollections. The person of this lady, whose name is said to be Ogilvie is theatrical, tall, and dignified; her countenance of the Siddons' style, with perhaps more of rigidness in the forms, and her voice sweet, distinct and full: embarrassment or inexperience of the House rendered it frequently too faint, but it is obviously of a fine quality, and capable of all the requisitions of the stage The first scene in which the Queen appears is that of the Council Chamber, where she charges *Wolsey* with oppression. She entered with much dignity, and returned the plaudits of the audience with grace. The commencement of her speech was nearly inaudible, through nervousness, as may be presumed; but she rapidly recovered her voice and the charge was well pronounced—

"——— "There have been commissions
Sent down among them, which have flawed the heart
Of all their loyalties; wherein although,
My good Lord Cardinal, they vent reproaches
Most bitterly on you, as putter on
Of those exactions, yet the King our master
(Whose honours Heaven shield from soil) escapes not
Language unmannerly."

The speech, and those of the same strain which followed it, justified the house of her skill in declamation, and were honoured with applause. But the scene of the Trial is the most prominent display of the character. Here the actress was unfortunately, asindistinct in the commencement of her appeal as the appeal itself is touching, vigorous, and poetical:

"Sir, I desire you do me right and justice,
And to bestow your pity on me; for
I am a most poor woman and a stranger,
Born out of your dominions, having here
No Judge indifferent, and no more assurance
Of equal friendship and proceeding," &c

But she recovered herself, and the attitude and tone with which she summoned *Wolsey*, "to you I speak," were natural and commanding in a degree which called down the loud approbation of the house. The variousness of the sentiment in the long defence, gives a fine opportunity for the display of some of the most striking qualities of acting—noble attitude, and the expression of a countenance thrown alternately into indignation and sorrow, contempt & disdain. This scene was on the whole well performed. The *dying scene* is in its nature less interesting; and here too that suppression of voice, which had so often diminished the earlier successes of the actress, was adopted, apparently on principle, and continued to defeat the interest of the performance. Her exit was fine—the mental vigour surviving in the midst of the mortal weakness, the Queenly memories mingling with the palpable conciousness of immediate death, were strikingly developed by the actress; and as she was borne off the stage, she was followed with great applause. On a general view of her performance, this Lady has justified the expectation that she would surpass many of the *debutantes* of late years in the character of *Queen Catherine*. But the character, admirable as it is, and certainly belonging to the highest class, is of too peculiar a nature to allow of our drawing large conclusions as to the success of its representative. She must try, at least, *Lady Macbeth*, before she can feel herself fully entered upon the career of tragic eminence. If she decidedly succeed in that part, there can be but few terrors for her on the stage. Her *costumes* were in the usual taste and costliness of this Theatre; her first dress was regal in every sense of the word. We have given so much space to our opinion on Mrs. Ogilvie, that we can scarcely more than allude to Macready's *Wolsey*. It exhibited much bold declamation and much strong feeling. The spirit with which the fallen *Cardinal* retorts the insult of *Surrey* and his associate Lords, was strongly pictured in Macready's gesture and enunciation; and the famous apostrophe, "If I had served my God as I have served my King," &c. was delivered with an energy which met with universal applause.

Kemble was *Cromwell*. In the theatrical phrase, the part was unworthy of his powers. But he played it with a grace and feeling which gave it interest—and his acceptance of the part had the higher value of example. No actor's public estimation can suffer by his acceptance of any character where his object is to please the public; and we hope to see the period arrive when the example set by the accomplished Manager will be as frequent as it would unquestionably be popular. Abbott played *Buckingham* very well: but the Duke is deplorably tedious in his death. Miss Foote's *Anne Boleyn* was prettily attired in a modernized Elizabethan costume; and Mrs. Davenport flamed in satin and stomacher. Egerton, as *Henry*, made a capital tyrant. He brawled and blustered with great effect, and was probably as clamorous and overbearing as the capricious ruffian whom he represented, and whose reign was a display at once of the grossest licentiousness, the most lawless repacity, and the most insolent despotism—a disgrace to the feelings and the courage of England.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

JONES V. BRIGHAM.

Mr. Serjeant Lens said this was an action brought by the plaintiff, who is a surgeon, against the defendant Captain Brigham, of the Arab East Indiaman. The plaintiff was a passenger on his return home from the East Indies, on a certificate of sickness, in the Arab; but on their way home disputes originated amongst the passengers, with whom the defendant unfortunately sided against the plaintiff whom he assaulted more than once, and confined to his cabin for six weeks, with a sentry to keep guard over him. The defendant attempted to justify this imprisonment on the record, by saying that it was necessary to preserve the peace of the vessel and the crew from mutiny; but the learned Serjeant said he believed there was no foundation for such a defence, and if it failed, the Jury would doubtless consider it as an aggravation of the original injury, and inflict exemplary damages. The damages were laid at 5,000l.

The first witness called proved only the fact, that after the Arab left St. Helena, the plaintiff was put into confinement, and remained so for six weeks, until the arrival of the vessel in England. He had several scuffles with the passengers more than once. The cabin was six feet square.

William Solly stated, that he served on board the Arab. Saw a scuffle on the deck between Mr. Jones and Mr. Howeson, and saw some blows pass. On the day after Mr. Jones threw a camp stool over board, and witness heard the Captain order Mr. Jones to go below. The carpenter was called upon, Mr. Jones not going below when he was ordered. The Captain repeated the order to Mr. Jones to go below and he did so, and the carpenter went with him. Witness was employed to wait upon Mr. Jones while he was in confinement. Carried messages from him to the Captain, requesting permission to go to the quarter gallery. That permission was given, and he was allowed to go for a moment or two some times with the sentinel with him. Witness recognised a number of papers which were in the hand-writing of Mr. Jones. He some times called the Captain a blackguard and a villain. Mr. Jones once threw a saucer with jelly in it at the head of the Captain.

James Gladding, the carpenter, knew nothing about any assault that had been committed on Mr. Jones.

Cross examined—Remembered Mr. Jones calling Mr. Howeson, who was resting his leg on a camp-stool, "a rotten scamp or vagabond. Mr. Howeson, who was ill, gently raised his stool and applied it to Mr. Jones's head. Mr. Jones requested one time to be nailed up in his cabin—not in his coffin. Witness did nail him up.

Mr. Serjeant Pell—"And I wish with all my heart that he had remained nailed up still—whether in a cabin or coffin, matters little." The Learned Serjeant said he would show, that the plaintiff, or the person who advised him to bring the present action, was one of the most wicked or foolish of men, for never would a case be more triumphantly repelled by a defendant than this would be by the Captain, whose worthiness in the rank, and the service in which he was employed, was manifested even upon the evidence of the plaintiff. The plaintiff would fail in this suit; he would bring down ruinous costs upon his head, and the contempt of an offended public, for it was a happy thing that these cases were not confined to the bare walls of a Court of Justice, but went abroad before an enlightened public who would pass the merited censure upon all who deserved it, whether strong or weak, rich or poor. The present action had its foundation in ingratitude, for Captain Brigham, whose character, as an officer and as a man, had been attacked by a charge of a cruel and wanton abuse of the authority confided in him, had been particularly kind towards the plaintiff and had gone on enduring from him outrages against the peace of the passengers, and even the discipline of the crew, who were excited to mutiny, until Captain B. found it necessary to place him under restraint, which was done in the most forbearing manner. The learned Serjeant said he would shew what had been the conduct of the plaintiff, by reading his own letters to the Captain during his confinement. The Learned Serjeant then read first a letter from the Captain to Mr. Jones stating that it was the unanimous wish of the majority of the passengers, that he should confine himself to his cabin; but that he should be properly attended to there, and have such dishes from the mess sent to him as he chose to mention. The Learned Serjeant read the plaintiff's answer to his communication. It was in a strain of abuse towards the Captain and the whole of the passengers in the coarsest terms, and the plaintiff asserted in it that he (plaintiff) was the only person on board the vessel who knew how to conduct himself as a gentleman. Then followed a number of other notes to the Captain, of which the following is a short specimen:—

"Order the bull's eyes to be taken out, you shameful, shameless, honourless wretch." In another communication of this nature, sent whilst he was under confinement, he states that he "will not allow one of the most diabolical wretches that ever lived to escape him." In another he called the Captain a "fool and a wicked one." In a third he called him "the vilest wretch that

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Satan ever created, or that the Almighty ever permitted to exist." The Learned Serjeant in an eloquent manner described the state of mind which these letters manifested the plaintiff to have been in when he sat brooding them over in his cabin. The Learned Serjeant was proceeding to read more, when the Jury intimated that they were already satisfied; but as the Counsel on the other side, Serjeants Lens and Vaughan, and the Attorney had endeavoured without effect to prevail upon the plaintiff, who was in Court, not to persist in pressing a case which had not a peg to hang upon, Mr. Sergeant Peil found it necessary to call some of the passengers.

Major Parlby, of the East India service, stated that he was on board the vessel at the time plaintiff was on board. His conduct was at variance with that of an Officer and a gentleman. He appeared to have been labouring under some mental obliquity, or some defect. He was extremely mischievous to all the passengers. Witness found it necessary to propose that a paper should be presented to him for signature, which was in effect, an agreement not to disturb the passengers by his quarrels; but if he had any disagreement with any one of them that he should let it drop until the termination of the voyage, when he might redress himself, either by an appeal to a Court of Law, or such a measure as gentlemen adopted on such occasions. Witness proposed this paper to the approbation of the passengers, as a condition on which the Gentlemen on board would consent to the plaintiff's dining at their table. It was, however, the opinion of the majority that such a promise from the plaintiff could not be relied upon, as he would break out again; and a paper, declaring that they could not consent to sit at table with him, was signed by witness, Major Howeson, and several other gentlemen on board, and presented to the plaintiff by the Captain.

Mr. Serjeant Peil said he had further witnesses to call, but

Here the Counsel for the plaintiff made a second effort to induce him not to persist in putting the defendant to the necessity of adducing farther proofs; but he resolutely persisted in the case going on.

Ayres, the mate, was called, and he proved that the plaintiff endeavoured to excite a mutiny amongst the crew against the Captain.

Mr. Serjeant Lens said it was unnecessary. The justifications had been made out, and the plaintiff must be nonsuited. The Learned Serjeant, in throwing up the case, apologised to the Court and Jury, for having so wasted their time, but stated that he had done all he could to prevent it going on.

The plaintiff was then nonsuited.

Lord Chief Justice Dallas—"Before the case is dismissed, I must, for the sake of the service, and of the character of Captain Brigham, say, that I never knew any officer come forward before the Court under more favourable circumstances. Not one man of those who have been called for the plaintiff, had said a syllable to impeach the character of his commander, and where, in general is the officer, exercising such control, under whose command discontented men are not to be found! I never knew a man who more clearly established his character for humanity and good conduct than Captain Brigham has done, as a man, a gentleman, and an officer."

The whole of the Jury declared that they entirely concurred in the opinion given by his Lordship.—The Captain was in Court, with his friends.

PARRICIDE.

At the Enniskillen Assizes, (which closed on Friday the 21st ult.) *John Keys* was indicted for the murder of James Keys, his father, on the 23d of April last, at Shane, in this county.

The first witness called was Ann Keys, examined by Mr. Robert Johnston.—Deceased was father, and prisoner is brother, of witness; prisoner and deceased went out on the morning of the 23d of April last to make a ditch; they came home and dined together that day; they brought out spades with them in the morning; deceased did not return in the evening, but prisoner did, and had two spades with him; the family asked prisoner where the deceased was, he said he went a little above the house to look for a goat; prisoner supped with the family and went to bed; the family sat up later than usual waiting for deceased to come in; he never returned; family became alarmed the day before the body of deceased was found: witness told prisoner the day before that there would be more about it; prisoner replied he did not value her. It was a little distance from the house where the body was found; could not look at it; prisoner was not present at finding the body; witness has another brother (Thomas), who is not at home, & had not been at home for five weeks before that; witness and family were afraid to make a noise about deceased, lest the landlord should come and distrain for the rent.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rolleston.—Is sister to prisoner; knows he is on trial for his life, and that he has but 48 hours to live if he be convicted; has strong feelings of sorrow in her mind surely as to prisoner's state; deceased and the prisoner worked in the fields together for years; on the day deceased was missed they were working as usual; deceased was a strong, but not a large man: prisoner was above 21; had an elder brother who was a favourite with her father; deceased gave part of his land to prisoner to live on; her eldest brother did not stay with her father, but went to the army; deceased was kind enough to prisoner. It was the hallowday (1st of November) before deceased was missing that prisoner got the land; the sisters were well enough pleased at prisoner's getting the land; her elder brother had never appeared since the death of her father prisoner lived in the house with deceased for years (except odd days), and they dined, breakfasted, & supped together until the time deceased disappeared; they appeared friendly when they came home to dinner on the day deceased was missing; went out friendly enough after dinner; there was some conversation about a goat; prisoner said the deceased had gone up the rock to look for the goat; it was not nightfall when prisoner returned from the fields; witness saw some one on the rock, thought it was her father, but her little brother said it was he; her little brother is about 13 years old; witness told her sisters that she thought the person she saw on the rock was like her father; prisoner brought home two spades, his father's and his own; he came in, sat down and talked as usual, had opportunities enough of running away the next day; he dined and supped as usual next day and the day after; prisoner worked some days with other people, but slept every night in his father's house, and had every opportunity of going away.

By the Court.—It happened on the 23d of April.

John Keys examined.—Is uncle of the prisoner, and was brother of deceased; recollects the time of deceased James Keys' absence, made a search on May-day; went with others to the house of deceased at sun-rise; the door was shut; went in and saw Elizabeth, witness's niece; made search with one Richard Keys; prisoner came out of his father's house before witness went to search; prisoner said he had not seen deceased for eight days before, when he was ditching; prisoner said deceased went to look for a goat, or to look for his (prisoner's) brother in the army; prisoner came out with witness and his party; witness and two others were present when the body was found in a mountain in a newly made ditch, which was about eight steps long; there was a march ditch near this, but it had no connexion with it, it was useless as a fence; prisoner at this time was on a hill in view; witness brought a spade from the house of deceased, and fell to dig down the ditch; prisoner's sister was present, witness dug down, and on the rim of the ground got a straw, under which he discovered a body sunk naked; it was his brother's body; there were marks of violence between the head and neck as of blows. As soon as witness discovered the body of deceased, he pursued prisoner, who was then out of sight; witness saw prisoner walking by a lough in company with another person; when witness came up, prisoner jumped into the lough up to his shoulders, and said he would drown himself; he would not come out, and said to witness "You accuse me of killing my father, I will never stand on green ground again, no one shall cast up to me that I killed my father." Prisoner remained upwards of two hours in the lough; when witness and those with him would go away, prisoner would come out to the shore, and when they would return he would go in again: witness told prisoner if he was an innocent man to come out and go seek after his father, and that he (witness) would pay his expenses; prisoner began to make his will, he remained in the lough until William Collum, who could swim, came and fetched him out.

James Keys sworn.—Is brother of John Keys the prisoner; remembers the day his father was missing, was in the house after dinner; did not see prisoner and father go out together in the morning; saw them go out after dinner; lived in the house with father's family; went to watch some goats that day.

James Gordon sworn.—Knew deceased; was at the place his body lay about an hour or two after it was found; remained there nearly two hours; prisoner was there all the time; it was about nine o'clock in the morning; went with prisoner to Captain Faussett's, the Magistrate; knew prisoner before; had no conversation with him going to the Magistrate's, but had a conversation with him in the Magistrate's kitchen; the Magistrate was not present. There was no hope or expectation of forgiveness, or threat, held out to the prisoner by witness; had not seen the Magistrate at the time; there was no constable there; witness walked behind prisoner going to the Magistrate's house. Prisoner said he had helped at killing his father, that he was not the worst not the first upon him. Witness asked prisoner who was concerned with him? Prisoner hesitated, then said, "that his eldest brother Thomas had come to him the day before, and that they had agreed to kill their father next day, that they might have his property between them!"

John Corrigan examined.—Knew deceased; was one of the persons who found his body; prisoner was not then in view; the place where the body was found was like a grave, it was covered with a cope sod in a ditch; the body was naked; saw prisoner a few hours after in the lake; saw nothing but his head and shoulders.

Surgeon Leonard examined.—Recollects seeing a body which he was brought to examine on May-day; saw it at the place where it was found; observed marks on it; there were two wounds, one of which seemed to have been inflicted with a blunt weapon, the other with a sharp one; the former a contusion over the right eye the latter a wound on the back of the head near the neck, one end of which appeared to be deep; there were two ribs fractured. These wounds might have been the cause of deceased's death; but he has seen men worse wounded recover.

By the Court.—Thinks the death not occasioned by strangulation, but by temporary syncope, and that the man might have been buried in that state although not dead.

John Keys and James Gordon were recalled, and examined by the Court. Nothing material was elicited.

FOR THE DEFENCE.

Anne Wilson, examined by M. Keenan.—Is not related to prisoner; was in the Magistrate's house at the kitchen fire when the prisoner was brought there; there were several persons there; James Gordon was there; he had been speaking as witness went in. Captain Faussett's maid was in the kitchen; the maid told the prisoner that if he would acknowledge, they would liberate him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Johnston.—There was a talk about prisoner being married to witness's daughter; witness scarcely knows any body's mind but her own; attended at the Magistrate's; had cattle grazing with prisoner, & followed to see what would be done with him; saw James Gordon in the kitchen, and in the room writing with Captain Faussett: saw James Gordon and prisoner talking together at the kitchen fire.

Jane Keys is daughter of deceased: recollected the 23d of April last; her father and brother, the prisoner, were ditching that day within a call of the house: was within when they returned to dinner, and was there when her brother returned in the evening; he returned before nightfall; Betsy & Anne, her sisters, were in the house; Anne went out, & said when she came in that she saw her father on the top of the rock; prisoner slept at home that night & for eight nights after; witness has an uncle John, who would not speak to deceased or prisoner for a year or more; he was not in her father's house for a year before that day.

The witness underwent a cross-examination by Mr. Boyd, who produced the deposition made before the Coroner, to shew that her testimony on the trial was quite different; but Mr. Rolleston, objected to the reading of the deposition, because the witness had given her testimony to the Coroner after the inquisition was held, and she stated that the people had given her some sort of stuff, or liquor which made her drunk, and she did not know what she said before the Coroner.

William Trotter, the Coroner, was then produced to confront this witness, and examined by Mr. Boyd.—Presided at the inquest held on the body of deceased James Keys: the last witness (Jane Keys) did not appear at the inquest; witness examined her afterwards upon oath, and considered her perfectly sober at the time of her examination.

The learned Judge (Jebb) then recapitulated the whole of the evidence in a very accurate and perspicuous manner, commenting and explaining as he went along. The Jury retired for near half an hour, and returned with a verdict of *Guilty*.

His Lordship then addressed the prisoner at considerable length, in terms the most feeling and impressive, expatiating on the enormity of his crime—a crime rarely to be heard of among the most barbarous nations, and what is more to be wondered at, committed in a county distinguished in Ireland for its civilization. He exhorted the prisoner to make the best use of the short time now allotted to him, to appease his offended God by humble penitence and prayer, and concluded by pronouncing the awful sentence of the law. His Lordship's pathetic and eloquent address made a most sensible impression on the prisoner and the whole auditory. The unfortunate man appeared deeply affected, and begged in tears to speak a few words. He said his brother who was accused with him had nothing to do in the murder, nor had Anne Wilson of her daughter ever given him the slightest advice to commit the horrid deed he alone conceived and perpetrated.

Fashions.—There is no absurdity of dress or extravagance of fashion, but may find some precedent in times past. Lucian, we see, says that he got a suit of clothes made for himself, to wear at the baptism of the King's children, which cost him fourteen thousand crowns—the mere making of *jupon* amounted to six hundred. The materials were of cloth of gold, embroidered with pearls. This was about the beginning of the 17th century. At the same period, Gabrielle d'Estrees, the celebrated mistress of Henry the Fourth, had a robe of black satin so overcharged with pearls and precious stones, that she was unable to support the weight. She also wore, at one of the court balls, a *monsieur*, for which she had paid an embroiderer, in ready money, *nineteen hundred crowns*. Tight-laced whalebone stays deformed not only the women, but the Dandies of those days. For this latter article of dress indeed, there would seem to be better authority than that of the old regime in France. A writer in the *Liberal*, in translating a little poem from Virgil, about his Syrian Hostess, ventures to attribute the wearing of stays to the fair landlady, for which licence he thus excuses himself in a note:—"Before the reader condemns this apparently modern interpolation, let him consult those who have written on the fashions of the ancient world. He will be surprised at the classical authority which there is for most of our modern habiliments, breeches, perhaps, excepted, which did not come up till the Lower Empire, unless he chuses to go for them to the Persians and Goths. His pantaloons are undoubtedly Oriental. Boots belong to the heroic ages, and wigs, as Gibbon would say, lose themselves in the clouds of antiquity. The Goth and Vandal Princes on Trajan's column, with wigs pro, be it of the 18th century, look no older than the grandfathers of their worthy descendants of Austria and Prussia; but this is nothing. Monuments are brought to light in Persia, upon which the ancient Kings and heroes have as regular formidable curled saxons as any old stock-jobber of coeval mum extant." In spite however of occasional inconsistencies and exceptions, dress is undoubtedly a great national characteristic; and we think the writer of a very pleasant article in the last *Edinburgh Review* quite warranted in ascribing the awkward, unnatural, and ugly fashion of cross which modern Europe (*partibus exceptis*, we grant) has copied from the French, as one of the proofs of the artificial character of French taste. The passage occurs in the excellent article on *French Poetry*: "It is to France we owe the horrible invention, or at least the general introduction, of such abominations as wigs, hair-powder, coats, waistcoats, and breeches, tight stays, hooped petticoats, and high-heeled shoes—of all, in short, that makes us laugh or shudder at the pictures of our progenitors in the last century, and that still continues to give such meanness and deformity, at least to our male figures, as to render them unfit for sculpture, and perilous even for painting. Compared with these characteristic French inventions, the ancient dress of all the European nations was both graceful and expressive—the Celtic and Sarmatian—the Spanish and Polish—the Venetian—the Russian and Norwegian. It was either ample and flowing, to give dignity & grace to the figure, or light and succinct, to express its form and favour its activity. The French, by which it has been unluckily superseded, has no character at all, but that of heaviness, meanness, and constraint. The same antipathy to nature led them to express and overwhelm her with their helps and ornaments, almost from the first moment of birth. Infants were manacled in swaddling clothes, and scarcely allowed to walk, till they were taught to dance. The lectures of Rousseau, and their recent passion for having every thing "*a-la-Grecque*," have at last produced some relenting; but we can ourselves remember, when every well-born babe of seven years old had a tail fastened to the hinder part of its head, and a toupee on its front, with rows of stiff curls *en ailes de pigeon* on each side,—while every female form of the same age was compressed in whalebone stays and iron busks, to the danger of suffocation; and all these little wretches, with the manners, language, and gestures of persons of sixty, paid set compliments to the company, in the second and fourth positions!"

Dr. Church is now at Birmingham, preparing his new printing-press. The compositor has only to sit down at this curious piece of mechanism as he would at a piano forte, and as he strikes the keys, the types all fall from the case into their proper places with a velocity that keeps pace with the most rapid speaker. The form having been worked off, the type moves into the melting pot, from which it is returned recast into its original state without any diminution of material, and thence distributed into the case quite new. One of these presses placed at the bar of the House of Commons would always insure a correct report of the debate. Dr. Church, the inventor, is a native of Boston, in New England.—*Morning Paper.*

Privilege of Franking.—The *Literary Chronicle* says—"Among the advantages attending the privilege of franking allowed to the Members of the British Senate, we do not recollect to have seen that of franking the tidings of one's own death! Yet that even this may rank among the number, was proved the other day, by the following singular circumstance.—The late admiral Lord Keith had franked an envelop for a letter intended to be written to one of his relatives; he died before the day for which it was dated, and the mark was actually used to cover a letter to the same relative, to announce the death of the noble writer.

The sons of Jehu, *alias* knights of the whip, otherwise hackney-coachmen, are now all in an uproar at what they conceive an attack upon their property, by the introduction of one horse chariots, which is about to take place. They are regularly licensed by the Stamp office, and are to pay in the usual manner for same. A material deal of difference in the fares will in consequence take place, they not being allowed to take more than eightpence for one mile, and so in proportion.

American Liberality.—Among the presentments by a late Charleston Grand Jury, was the following most *liberal* and *Christian* one:—"We present as a grievance, the number of schools which are kept within the city by persons of colour, and believe that a city ordinance, prohibiting under *severe penalties* such persons from being public instructors, would meet with *general approbation*."

The Borgo Family.—A Correspondent of the *Times*, says—"The young Poza di Borgo, nephew of the Russian Ambassador of that name, served as a subaltern in the Spanish army, during the Peninsular war; since which he has, through the influence of his uncle, obtained the rank of Colonel in the French service, and one of the under-secretary-ships of the Russian Embassy at Paris. His brother, who also served in the Spanish army as a subaltern, has attained the rank of field-officer in the Neapolitan service. It is an extraordinary fact, that these young men, together with the uncle, were, no many years ago, living upon two hundred pounds a year, (given them by the English Government) in an obscure lodging near Leicester-sq

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Gibraltar, March
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cruise in the Medit
et Rear Admiral V

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